



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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N. LAZARUS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,075 號五十七零千九萬一第 日九十月六年未己 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16TH, 1919. 三拜禮 號陸拾月柒年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.00	to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" 15 "
1.15	to 1.45	" 15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" 15 "
2.15	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 3.30	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

5.50 p.m. 8.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

8.00	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes
10.30	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	to 5.30	" 15 "
5.30	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
tickets will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
as Comptrollers Order representing Bank
Notes.

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General Managers.

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express a.m.	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express a.m.	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Express a.m.	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Express a.m.	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Through Express a.m.	No. 22 Local	No. 23 Through Express a.m.	No. 24 Local	No. 25 Through Express a.m.	No. 26 Local	No. 27 Through Express a.m.	No. 28 Local	No. 29 Through Express a.m.	No. 30 Local	
CANTON (at the Sea)	-	dep.	7.30	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55	-	8.55
SEUNG LUNG	-	dep.	8.45	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17
SEUNG CHUN	-	dep.	10.15	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	1.38
Shanghai	-	dep.	10.30	-	8.08	-	8.08	-	11.43	-	8.08	-	11.43	-	8.08	-	11.43	-	8.08	-	11.43	-	8.08	-	11.43	-	8.08	-	11.43	-	8.08
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	8.18	-	8.18	-	1.07	-	8.18	-	1.07	-	8.18	-	1.07	-	8.18	-	1.07	-	8.18	-	1.07	-	8.18	-	1.07	-	8.18
Taipei Market	-	dep.	-	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17	-	1.17
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	8.28	-	8.28	-	1.18	-	8.28	-	1.18	-	8.28	-	1.18	-	8.28	-	1.18	-	8.28	-	1.18	-	8.28	-	1.18	-	8.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	8.38	-	8.38	-	1.28	-	8.38	-	1.28	-	8.38	-	1.28	-	8.38	-	1.28	-	8.38	-	1.28	-	8.38	-	1.28	-	8.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	8.48	-	8.48	-	1.38	-	8.48	-	1.38	-	8.48	-	1.38	-	8.48	-	1.38	-	8.48	-	1.38	-	8.48	-	1.38	-	8.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	8.58	-	8.58	-	1.48	-	8.58	-	1.48	-	8.58	-	1.48	-	8.58	-	1.48	-	8.58	-	1.48	-	8.58	-	1.48	-	8.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	9.08	-	9.08	-	1.58	-	9.08	-	1.58	-	9.08	-	1.58	-	9.08	-	1.58	-	9.08	-	1.58	-	9.08	-	1.58	-	9.08
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	9.18	-	9.18	-	2.08	-	9.18	-	2.08	-	9.18	-	2.08	-	9.18	-	2.08	-	9.18	-	2.08	-	9.18	-	2.08	-	9.18
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	9.28	-	9.28	-	2.18	-	9.28	-	2.18	-	9.28	-	2.18	-	9.28	-	2.18	-	9.28	-	2.18	-	9.28	-	2.18	-	9.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	9.38	-	9.38	-	2.28	-	9.38	-	2.28	-	9.38	-	2.28	-	9.38	-	2.28	-	9.38	-	2.28	-	9.38	-	2.28	-	9.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	9.48	-	9.48	-	2.38	-	9.48	-	2.38	-	9.48	-	2.38	-	9.48	-	2.38	-	9.48	-	2.38	-	9.48	-	2.38	-	9.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	9.58	-	9.58	-	2.48	-	9.58	-	2.48	-	9.58	-	2.48	-	9.58	-	2.48	-	9.58	-	2.48	-	9.58	-	2.48	-	9.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	10.08	-	10.08	-	2.58	-	10.08	-	2.58	-	10.08	-	2.58	-	10.08	-	2.58	-	10.08	-	2.58	-	10.08	-	2.58	-	10.08
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	10.18	-	10.18	-	3.08	-	10.18	-	3.08	-	10.18	-	3.08	-	10.18	-	3.08	-	10.18	-	3.08	-	10.18	-	3.08	-	10.18
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	10.28	-	10.28	-	3.18	-	10.28	-	3.18	-	10.28	-	3.18	-	10.28	-	3.18	-	10.28	-	3.18	-	10.28	-	3.18	-	10.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	10.38	-	10.38	-	3.28	-	10.38	-	3.28	-	10.38	-	3.28	-	10.38	-	3.28	-	10.38	-	3.28	-	10.38	-	3.28	-	10.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	10.48	-	10.48	-	3.38	-	10.48	-	3.38	-	10.48	-	3.38	-	10.48	-	3.38	-	10.48	-	3.38	-	10.48	-	3.38	-	10.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	10.58	-	10.58	-	3.48	-	10.58	-	3.48	-	10.58	-	3.48	-	10.58	-	3.48	-	10.58	-	3.48	-	10.58	-	3.48	-	10.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	11.08	-	11.08	-	3.58	-	11.08	-	3.58	-	11.08	-	3.58	-	11.08	-	3.58	-	11.08	-	3.58	-	11.08	-	3.58	-	11.08
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	11.18	-	11.18	-	4.08	-	11.18	-	4.08	-	11.18	-	4.08	-	11.18	-	4.08	-	11.18	-	4.08	-	11.18	-	4.08	-	11.18
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	11.28	-	11.28	-	4.18	-	11.28	-	4.18	-	11.28	-	4.18	-	11.28	-	4.18	-	11.28	-	4.18	-	11.28	-	4.18	-	11.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	11.38	-	11.38	-	4.28	-	11.38	-	4.28	-	11.38	-	4.28	-	11.38	-	4.28	-	11.38	-	4.28	-	11.38	-	4.28	-	11.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	11.48	-	11.48	-	4.38	-	11.48	-	4.38	-	11.48	-	4.38	-	11.48	-	4.38	-	11.48	-	4.38	-	11.48	-	4.38	-	11.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	11.58	-	11.58	-	4.48	-	11.58	-	4.48	-	11.58	-	4.48	-	11.58	-	4.48	-	11.58	-	4.48	-	11.58	-	4.48	-	11.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	12.08	-	12.08	-	4.58	-	12.08	-	4.58	-	12.08	-	4.58	-	12.08	-	4.58	-	12.08	-	4.58	-	12.08	-	4.58	-	12.08
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	12.18	-	12.18	-	5.08	-	12.18	-	5.08	-	12.18	-	5.08	-	12.18	-	5.08	-	12.18	-	5.08	-	12.18	-	5.08	-	12.18
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	12.28	-	12.28	-	5.18	-	12.28	-	5.18	-	12.28	-	5.18	-	12.28	-	5.18	-	12.28	-	5.18	-	12.28	-	5.18	-	12.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	12.38	-	12.38	-	5.28	-	12.38	-	5.28	-	12.38	-	5.28	-	12.38	-	5.28	-	12.38	-	5.28	-	12.38	-	5.28	-	12.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	12.48	-	12.48	-	5.38	-	12.48	-	5.38	-	12.48	-	5.38	-	12.48	-	5.38	-	12.48	-	5.38	-	12.48	-	5.38	-	12.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	12.58	-	12.58	-	5.48	-	12.58	-	5.48	-	12.58	-	5.48	-	12.58	-	5.48	-	12.58	-	5.48	-	12.58	-	5.48	-	12.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	1.08	-	1.08	-	5.58	-	1.08	-	5.58	-	1.08	-	5.58	-	1.08	-	5.58	-	1.08	-	5.58	-	1.08	-	5.58	-	1.08
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	1.18	-	1.18	-	6.08	-	1.18	-	6.08	-	1.18	-	6.08	-	1.18	-	6.08	-	1.18	-	6.08	-	1.18	-	6.08	-	1.18
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	1.28	-	1.28	-	6.18	-	1.28	-	6.18	-	1.28	-	6.18	-	1.28	-	6.18	-	1.28	-	6.18	-	1.28	-	6.18	-	1.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	1.38	-	1.38	-	6.28	-	1.38	-	6.28	-	1.38	-	6.28	-	1.38	-	6.28	-	1.38	-	6.28	-	1.38	-	6.28	-	1.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	1.48	-	1.48	-	6.38	-	1.48	-	6.38	-	1.48	-	6.38	-	1.48	-	6.38	-	1.48	-	6.38	-	1.48	-	6.38	-	1.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	1.58	-	1.58	-	6.48	-	1.58	-	6.48	-	1.58	-	6.48	-	1.58	-	6.48	-	1.58	-	6.48	-	1.58	-	6.48	-	1.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	2.08	-	2.08	-	6.58	-	2.08	-	6.58	-	2.08	-	6.58	-	2.08	-	6.58	-	2.08	-	6.58	-	2.08	-	6.58	-	2.08
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	2.18	-	2.18	-	7.08	-	2.18	-	7.08	-	2.18	-	7.08	-	2.18	-	7.08	-	2.18	-	7.08	-	2.18	-	7.08	-	2.18
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	2.28	-	2.28	-	7.18	-	2.28	-	7.18	-	2.28	-	7.18	-	2.28	-	7.18	-	2.28	-	7.18	-	2.28	-	7.18	-	2.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	2.38	-	2.38	-	7.28	-	2.38	-	7.28	-	2.38	-	7.28	-	2.38	-	7.28	-	2.38	-	7.28	-	2.38	-	7.28	-	2.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	2.48	-	2.48	-	7.38	-	2.48	-	7.38	-	2.48	-	7.38	-	2.48	-	7.38	-	2.48	-	7.38	-	2.48	-	7.38	-	2.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	2.58	-	2.58	-	7.48	-	2.58	-	7.48	-	2.58	-	7.48	-	2.58	-	7.48	-	2.58	-	7.48	-	2.58	-	7.48	-	2.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	3.08	-	3.08	-	7.58	-	3.08	-	7.58	-	3.08	-	7.58	-	3.08	-	7.58	-	3.08	-	7.58	-	3.08	-	7.58	-	3.08
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	3.18	-	3.18	-	8.08	-	3.18	-	8.08	-	3.18	-	8.08	-	3.18	-	8.08	-	3.18	-	8.08	-	3.18	-	8.08	-	3.18
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	3.28	-	3.28	-	8.18	-	3.28	-	8.18	-	3.28	-	8.18	-	3.28	-	8.18	-	3.28	-	8.18	-	3.28	-	8.18	-	3.28
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	3.38	-	3.38	-	8.28	-	3.38	-	8.28	-	3.38	-	8.28	-	3.38	-	8.28	-	3.38	-	8.28	-	3.38	-	8.28	-	3.38
Taipei	-	dep.	-	-	3.48	-	3.48	-	8.38	-	3.48	-	8.38	-	3.48	-	8.38	-	3.48	-	8.38	-	3.48	-	8.38	-	3.48	-	8.38	-	3.48
Shanghai	-	dep.	-	-	3.58	-	3.58	-	8.48	-	3.58	-	8.48	-	3.58	-	8.48	-	3.58	-	8.48	-	3.58	-	8.48	-	3.58	-	8.48	-	3.58
Ying	-	dep.	-	-	4.08	-	4.08	-	8.58	-	4.08	-	8.58	-	4.08	-	8.58	-	4.08	-											

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Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION
INCLUSIVE.

"Luxite"

PERFECT FITTING, WELL-MADE HALF HOSE

You'll have no unsightly ankle wrinkles above your shoe tops if you wear "Luxite" socks. They fit snugly, retain their lustrous appearance through many washings, and have comfortable heel and toe reinforcements that make them wear better.

STOCKED IN COTTON, COTTON and SILK, AND SILK, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR COLOURS.

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When Kaiser Bill harnessed his War Horses and took a mad canter in the race for the "World Dominion" Cup, the IMPERIO DEL MUNDO was lost to Hongkong Smokers, but now that Wilhelm is chewing the bitter cud and tramping the Dutch Hooks, his dreams of a World-wide Empire having gone up in smoke, Hongkong lovers of a good puff have come to their own again, for their old favourite, the peerless

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO

is with us once more at

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

The sole proprietorship of this Factory belongs to an American concern.

THE CORONET

July 16th, 17th and 20th 1919.

"The fellows all sigh for her
They would all die for her
She is the Belle of New York."

EDNA MAY

IN

"SALVATION JOAN"

7 PARTS.

Booking for 9.15 p.m. at ROBINSON'S

WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE OBJECTS OF GREAT CONFERENCE AT NEW ORLEANS.

Manchester, May 27th.

A Commission representing American cotton interests is at present visiting England. It will afterwards go to the Allied countries. It brings invitations to a world cotton conference, which it is proposed to hold at New Orleans in October.

The idea of this conference originated in the United States, and the plans so far as they have been developed, are wholly American. There is an International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, with headquarters in Manchester, but this organization has no share in the calling of the New Orleans conference; neither has it been consulted. For an explanation of the purposes of the conference, cotton people in other lands must therefore rely on American sources of information, and it may prove of great advantage that the American Association should have sent over this delegation, because Lancashire had not been very much impressed by the printed matter that preceded the Commission.

It is said that Thursday before the Commission meets the organizations of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, and until an interview has taken place it must be premature to consider what reply will be given to the invitation. All that need be said is that up to now Lancashire's estimation of the importance of the conference project has been rather low, but perhaps for no other reason than its information of the ends in view has been small.

LANCASHIRE AND HER COMPETITORS. The Lancashire manufacturer will, no doubt, want to be persuaded that it is worth his while to go into a conference thousands of miles away at a time which seems to demand the single-minded application of his energies to the restoration of the business connections which the war has either disturbed or broken. Lancashire is rather keenly aware of the fact that her concentration on the prosecution of the war has given to some of her competitors an opportunity, which the United States for one has not neglected. Lancashire's first invitation has been to say, "We must apply ourselves to business until we recover the ground we have lost." The reply of the Commission to such a statement of the case will be an enumeration of the subjects which may properly come before the conference.

One fact of immense significance is that the war has put the United States in the position of a creditor nation and that she has become the possessor of an almost embarrassing amount of gold. For part of this surplus wealth America is looking for investments in Europe, and so in the draft programme of the cotton conference there is the item, "How the textile industries of friendly countries may draw the greatest benefit from the fact that the United States is the possessor of such a vast amount of gold." A closely allied question is the "consideration of the machinery needed for the rehabilitation and re-development of the textile industry, especially in France and Belgium."

Some other matters are purely the concern of the industry. They include means for eliminating what are technically known as country losses, or, in other words, wastage in the cotton-growing districts; also improvements in ginning, baling, and compression; also the whole question of transportation and warehousing, including a suggestion to utilize international warehousing receipts as a means of financing and warehousing cotton. Finally, there is the huge question of the world's supply and consumption of cotton.

A WORLD-WIDE PRICE. This general heading concerns some gigantic proposals. Already in the United States there are large schemes for acquiring and handling cotton but these are to be eclipsed. In conversation with the leading members of the present Commission I reached the conclusion that there is to be forwarded an international guaranteed price for each season's crop in anticipation of the year's sowing. There would be under such an arrangement an international estimate of the world's demand for cotton and the determination in advance of the price to be paid to the planter. It would follow that the international organization would have to ration a short crop and to take up any surplus and hold it till the following year.

If Lancashire favourably regards the Commission's invitation it will be a cause of regret that one subject is to disappear from the programme. The Commission announces that since its arrival in England it has abandoned the intention of discussing labour conditions as affecting manufacturing costs in different countries. Lancashire would not shrink a comparison of labour conditions.

Every endeavour will be made to give delegates to the conference, a pleasant time. The whole of the South, Mr. Callaway, the chairman of the Commission, told me will be open to them, and they will be invited to see everything that the cotton industry has to show. Regarding the general purpose of the conference, Mr. Callaway said that it should clarify the situation. The world is undergoing reconstruction, and the world's greatest want next to food is cotton. It will be a good thing if cotton people from Europe and America can get together to ask questions.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE. We want voting delegates, with power to come to decisions on the questions raised. The cotton farmers of America have authorized delegates and so have the ginners and compressors and the transportation companies. Each cotton State will be represented, and also the Federal Government of the United States. We feel in the United States that we owe an international obligation to the world, and that the best way to pay it is to find out how the world wants it paying. The best way to do that is to have a conference where men will discuss frankly and fully in order to discover a basis of mutual advantage. That is why we are inviting representatives from all the cotton interests in the world to meet at New Orleans."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

H.M.S. "SUFFOLK"

WITH THE BOLSHEVISTS AT
VLADIVOSTOCK.

H.M.S. *Suffolk* (Capt. C. R. Payne), which arrived at Devonport from China on June 2nd, is to pay off as soon as possible, says the *Naval and Military Record*.

After the war broke out the cruiser was employed on patrol duty in the West Indies, and at an early stage destroyed two German oil-carrying craft. She continued on duty off the American coast until the summer of 1917, when she returned home and was refitted as Portsmouth. At that port she was recommissioned with a Westcountry crew, with the exception of a party of 60 stokers from Portsmouth, for service in the China station. On arrival in the Far East she was stationed at Singapore, and at one time was ordered to escort five craft of similar construction to scouts from Penang to Colombo. The craft, which were manned by Malays, in charge of British officers, were not attacked on the voyage, but one blew up from some unexplained cause, and the *Suffolk* rescued most of the officers and crew.

In January, 1918, the *Suffolk* was ordered to Vladivostok in consequence of Bolshevik troubles. Shortly after her arrival a party was sent inland with an armoured train, and penetrated 4,000 miles into Siberia, several times coming into contact with the Bolsheviks. On several occasions the *Suffolk* sent parties ashore, who disarmed everybody who was thought to be sympathetic with the Russian revolutionaries. The Japanese, American, and Chinese Navies were represented in the port, the Japanese flagship flying the flag of Admiral Kato, and the American a vice-admiral's flag, whilst the *Suffolk* hoisted the pennant of Captain Payne as a commodore. The British sailors were given leave ashore as they would in a British port, and generally found the people favourably disposed towards them. For months the *Suffolk* lay off the Bund, from which visitors were permitted on board the ship.

During an influenza epidemic last June about 80 cases occurred on board, and the *Suffolk* went to sea and carried out gun practice in neighbouring bays. After several such trips the vessel returned to await her relief, and when the *Kent* arrived in January last she was given a great reception.

The *Suffolk* then left for Hongkong, and it was understood that after a short refit she would depart for home. She was, however, ordered to Singapore, and then had to return to Hongkong, which she subsequently left for Devonport, and had a delightful passage home.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, July 14th. In accordance with the *Boletim* extra, Peace was celebrated here to-day in a very simple manner. There was very little time—18 hours—to make the necessary preparations, and consequently nothing on an ambitious scale could be attempted. At noon, the Monte Forte and the gunboat *Petrel* fired a salute. At 6 p.m. a solemn *Ten O'Clock* was sung at the Cathedral. The large gathering present at the service, which was taken by Rev. Fr. Nunes, included H.E. the Governor, accompanied by the A.D.C., Colonel Santos, Admiral Lacerda, and the Colonial Secretary (Senhor Magalhães).

A reception was held, later, at Government House, "Bostock's" Royal Italian Circus band, in the absence of the Macao Municipal Band, which had been engaged to play at the festivities in Shantien, supplying musical selections. Some Chinese, desirous of participating in the festivities, organised a lantern procession. Here and there, on the Praya Grande, stands were erected, and the Chinese indulged in music and singing. Most of the houses and buildings were illuminated. Government House, the Fazenda, the Barracks, and the New Meno Hotel making a particularly brave show.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (R.).]

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.
Friday, 18th, and Saturday, 19th.

DUTIES.
1st Detail (6.30 p.m.) Parade at Central, 6.45 p.m.—
1 Sergt. and 1 man.—No. 1 Platoon.
1 Sergt. and 10 men.—No. 2 Platoon.
1 Sergt. and 18 men.—No. 2 Company.
1 Sergt. and 15 men.—No. 3 Company.
2nd Detail (8.30-11 p.m.) Parade at Central, 8.15 p.m.—
1 Sergt. and 8 men.—No. 1 Platoon.
1 Sergt. and 10 men.—No. 2 Platoon.
1 Sergt. and 17 men.—No. 2 Company.
1 Sergt. and 15 men.—No. 3 Company.
Uniform Caps with Covers.

BAND.
The Band will play on both nights in front of the Hongkong Club from 8.30 to 9 p.m., and in the City Hall from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

POLICE RESERVE CLUB.
A General meeting will be held at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 17th. Members interested are requested to attend.

July 15th, 1919.

ENGLISH MILLS IN LILLE.

Sir Herbert Dixon, presiding at the annual meeting of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association at Manchester, said that the French cotton mills in Lille, damaged during the German occupation, were running again. The position of the English cotton mills in Lille was different. These mills had been almost completely cleared of every machine, and it would be a long time before they could be got working again.

CHAMPAGNE GLASSES.

HONGKONG FIRM'S ACTION IN
SHANGHAI.

Mr. S. E. Greig of Hongkong, carrying on business as Banker & Co., was the plaintiff in an action commenced at H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on July 6th, before Sir Havilland de Saussure, against Roids, Ltd., for \$8,975.28, damages for breach of an agreement for the sale and delivery of 500 dozen Belgian head-blown hollow-stem champagne glasses.

Mr. R. F. C. Master appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull for defendants.

Mr. Faithfull for the defendants stated that they would rely on a counter-claim concerning goods which had nothing to do with champagne glasses. The cargo was about to be shipped at Hongkong under a contract made with the plaintiffs, and while it was on the way to the dock, a telegram was received at Hongkong from Roids, Ltd., in Shanghai cancelling the order. The defendants would counter-claim on the ground that the contract was broken in Shanghai.

His Lordship: You will be able to plead that. It is a question of the construction of the contract.

After some argument pleadings were ordered to be filed within fifteen days.

Counsel agreed between themselves that security of \$250 should be deposited.

AEROPLANE FLIGHT ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Plans for an airplane flight from America to Asia, across the Pacific by way of Hawaii and Guam, are already being laid in San Francisco and at other Californian points, according to information which has reached *The Japan Advertiser*.

From Oakland it is learned that Lieut. Bert Hall, one of the two surviving members of the Lafayette flying squadron and an American ace with nine German planes to his credit, plans an air flight across the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco to Tokyo. Prizes of \$75,000 have been offered for the flight.

Lieut. Hall plans to begin the flight on August 1st.

There is no doubt in my mind," Lieut. Hall said, "that the flight to Japan can be accomplished successfully. The longest flight would be from San Francisco to Honolulu, and in my opinion it would be relatively easy. After leaving the Hawaiian Islands I could alight at Guam and other small islands in the eastern sea."

\$25,000 ADDED TO PRIZE.

As soon as Lieut. Hall announced his plans, Mr. Oliver Krehlein of the Kinema Theatre, where Hall is appearing in an army recruiting picture for the Government, offered a prize of \$25,000 for the successful completion of the flight. Mr. Krehlein announced he would permit a board of aviation authorities to outline the conditions of the offer.

"I need only to follow the regular trade course," Hall said, "and if I encounter engine trouble or other difficulties, I will be picked up by some vessel. There is an average of one vessel to every 25 miles along the trade course; so the worst I need fear is little, wait or perhaps a splashing of water."

Dr. Frederick Whitney, a wealthy aviator, who has made a number of flights in Southern California, has announced definitely he will enter the contest.

UNION CHURCH DIAMOND JUBILEE.

As this is the Diamond Jubilee year of Union Church in the older sense of the term, namely the 75th year, it has been decided further to form a Three-Quarter Century Fund, mainly with a view to placing the Church in a secure position for the future in respect to a matter which is always one of some anxiety, and in a fluctuating community such as Hongkong might easily become seriously so. In past accounts there are frequent references to a "Pastorate Reserve Fund" intended to provide for the considerable expenses incidental to changes of pastorate or necessary ministerial furloughs, a serious financial burden from which this Home Churches are free. Thus far it has only been possible to meet these from time to time as they arose, and it is felt that the present year could not be more appropriately celebrated than by a serious effort to provide for these recurrent outlays from a permanent fund. It is calculated that a fund of \$20,000 will suffice for this special purpose, and also to wipe out the existing deficit, which appears in the accounts.

The Committee of Management will place the matter formally before the congregation in due season, when it is hoped there will be a hearty and generous response. Five donations of \$500 each have already been received, with one exception from friends who have lately left the Colony, temporarily or permanently.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending July 13th is as follows:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 28 weeks
This Year	\$18,723	\$54,734
Last Year	14,963	375,209
Increase	3,760	220,475

INTIMATIONS

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.
Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. E. 8. S. Tel. Address: Palace

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—

J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—13 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Q10



TRADE MARK
Gillette
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Alex. Ross & Co. have secured

the wholesale agency for the

famous Gillette Razors & Blades.

Enquiries solicited.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vœux Road Central,

HONGKONG.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS AND THE SCHOOLS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I ask what is being done in connection with the Peace Celebrations for the scholars, boys and girls, in the schools of Hongkong?

At the Peace Celebrations Committee meeting it was stated that the Headmasters would make arrangements. What arrangements are being made? Have the Headmasters been advised in the matter? Who represents the Schools on the Peace Celebrations Committee?

It has been stated that each scholar will receive a medal and a book, which book, I understand (or one very like it) has been used as a text-book in the schools in the suggestion of the Education Department, and many scholars have bought the said book during the past year.

It has also been stated that sums of money are being given to the Government Schools for school entertainments, but not to the private schools. May I ask if this is an arrangement from the Government or from the Peace Celebrations Committee? Why, in either case, should the private schools, which educate more children than the Government schools, be omitted? I admit that it must be a difficult matter to allocate money, but the money could be allocated in the same way as the medals and books.

In the matter of entertaining the scholars and impressing upon them the meaning of Victory and Peace practically nothing has been done. The Headmasters of the various schools have not been approached or consulted in any way whatever. Thus the greatest opportunity of making a lasting impression in this matter is being lost. Some uniform plan should be adopted, and if it is too hot in July to carry out that plan it should be definitely announced now, at once, that some uniform School Celebration will be held in September or October. No preference with public money, be it Government or Peace Celebrations Committee money, should be given to Government Schools. If preference is given, then the books and medals will, I hope, not be accepted by the private schools.

Moreover, is it right or fair to state at a Peace Celebrations Committee meeting that the Headmasters will make arrangements and then neither advise nor consult them in the matter? Masters, mistresses, parents and children have been expecting some announcement to be made in the matter, but nothing whatever seems to have been done.

I therefore urge that a meeting of the Headmasters and Headmistresses of the schools in Hongkong be summoned at once, and that a School Celebration be held in September or October.

Personally I have very vivid memories of an out-door assembly of nearly 7,000 school children which I saw in Formosa some time ago—all singing their National Anthem and carrying their national flag and their school flag. Such a display could be easily arranged in Hongkong. If such an assembly as this were thought to be not advisable then, perhaps, something else could be arranged; e.g.: A proclamation could be drawn up by the Government after consultation with the Headmasters. This proclamation could be printed in English and Chinese and, after being read out in each school by a Naval or Army officer, the proclamation could be distributed to the scholars. Such a proclamation would be of much more value, and much more valued, than a book of War-stories which many scholars have already read and studied in English and Chinese. I say, some uniform action should be taken at once, no difference should be made between Government and private schools, and the Headmasters and Headmistresses should be consulted.

Yours faithfully,
MAGISTER.

Hongkong, July 5th, 1919.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

CRAIGENGOWER v. C.R.C. "A."

This League match was played on Saturday last at Causeway Bay and was won by the C.R.C. by 74 games to 25. The results were as follows:—

Ng See Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Thompson and Omar, 8-3; beat Bradbury and Pinna, 8-3; beat Basa and Crocker, 8-3.

Wong Po Keung and Lo Man Pan beat Thompson and Omar, 8-3; beat Bradbury and Pinna, 8-3; beat Basa and Crocker, 7-4.

Yew Man Tsun and Hung Man To beat Thompson and Omar, 10-1; beat Bradbury and Pinna, 7-4; beat Basa and Crocker, 9-2.

THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

YESTERDAY'S PRACTICE PARADE.

A rehearsal was held, yesterday morning, on the Murray Battery Parade Ground, of the ceremonial parade which is to take place on the Hongkong C.C. ground on Saturday morning. The parade state was, approximately, as follows:—

Royal Navy: Lieut. Livingstone, of the *Kent*, in command of 100 men.

Royal Engineers: Major Buck in command of 50 men.

Royal Garrison Artillery: Major Roche-Kelly, in command of 50 men.

Manchester Regiment: Capt. Burrell, in command of 100 men.

Hongkong Defence Corps: Capt. Wright, in command of 100 men.

7th Punjab: Capt. Campbell in command of 60 men.

22nd Punjab: Major Greenway in command of 120 men.

Hongkong: Singapore: R.G.A.—Lieut. Sutherland in command of 50 men.

The whole parade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Harvey, of the Manchester Regiment, under immediate orders from H.E. Major-General Ventris, G.O.C., who was attended by Lieut.-Col. Croose, Major Cassel, Capt. Gray and Capt. Samson, A.D.C. Among other officers present were Lieut.-Col. Pasby, Lieut.-Col. Crisp, Major Ardoino, Major Wakeman and Major Black.

The *feu de joie* appeared to be somewhat straggly, but doubtless there will be an improvement on Saturday. There was an imitation royal salute by a drummer of the Manchester Regiment. At the conclusion of the salute by the imitation artillery, the whole parade presented arms, the band of the *Kent* playing the National Anthem. The parade then formed fours and marched past the G.O.C., who took the customary salute. Each detachment was then marched off to its respective headquarters.

On Saturday morning, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will take the salute of the troops, the royal salute being fired by a detachment from the Hongkong-Singapore R.G.A. under the command of Lieut. E. Evenden. Special accommodation will be provided for all military officers not on parade, who are expected to attend, as well as for members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the Heads of Government Departments.

MOTOR CAR PROCESSION.

The entries are as follows:—

- 1.—The Allies.
- 2.—Britannia.
- 3.—The Navy.
- 4.—The "Victory."
- 5.—Queen Elizabeth.
- 6.—The Greatest Mother on Earth.
- 7.—Ceylon.
- 8.—India.
- 9.—Elephant, India.
- 10.—Jeanne d'Arc.
- 11.—Chantrelle.
- 12.—Russia.
- 13.—Happiness of Peace.
- 14.—Portugal.
- 15.—Peace.
- 16.—Ecuador.
- 17.—Justice and Peace.
- 18.—Belvia.
- 19.—The Heavenly Lady Messenger conveying Peace and Blessings to Mankind.
- 20.—(Subject not stated).
- 21.—do.
- 22.—do.
- 23.—(Subject not stated).
- 24.—do.
- 25.—Peace.
- 26.—The Better Ole.
- 27.—Peace.
- 28.—Jack Cornwell.
- 29.—(Subject not stated).

Cards bearing the numbers given to each car will be supplied and must be affixed back and front.

The cars will assemble at 5 p.m. in Chater Road on the north side of the Cricket ground. Car No. 1 will face west at the corner of Chater Road and Jackson Street, the other cars falling in behind in Chater Road in numerical order, the highest numbers taking their places in Murray Road and facing north.

The order of the procession will be as follows:—Chater Road, north of Cricket ground, along Chater Road passing the Statue on the left to Pedder Street; Pedder Street past the Hongkong Hotel to Queen's Road Central; Queen's Road Central, past the City Hall to Murray Road; Murray Road to Connaught Road; along Connaught Road to Pedder Street; up Pedder Street to Des Voeux Road Central; along Des Voeux Road Central to Wardley Street; down Wardley Street, passing the Statue on the left, to Connaught Road; Connaught Road to Murray Road; Murray Road to Chater Road, and along Chater Road to the starting point.

The prizes will then be awarded, and the procession will go over the route again, the winners leading in order of merit. All cars should endeavour to maintain a distance of not less than 25 yards from the car ahead, and a speed of not more than 9 miles an hour.

By special arrangement with the Captain-Superintendent of the Police, cars should keep to the centre of the roads.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,000
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	1,000
Butterfield & Swire	1,000
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	1,000
Beils & Co.	1,000
Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G.	1,000
Bradley & Co., Ltd.	1,000
Showan, Tomes & Co.	500
Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	500
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	500
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	500
Asiatic Petroleum Co. (South China), Ltd.	500
Douglas Laiprak & Co.	500
Members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange	500
Chartered Bank	500
Exchange Brokers' Association of Hongkong	500
W. E. Lowry & Co.	500
Merchants Bank of India Ltd.	500
H. M. H. Nemaize	500
Eastern Extension A. & C. Telegraph Co.	500
Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.	500
Indian Muslim Society Fund	500
Currimbhoy & Co.	500
Indian Sind Merchants	500
S. J. Stubb	250
Snowman & Co.	250
Lindeston & Davis	250
Palmer & Turner	250
Alex. Ross & Co.	250
H. E. Pollock	250
S. J. David & Co.	250
John D. Humphreys & Co.	250
Denison Rann & Gibbs	250
M. J. J. Stephens	250
Leigh & Orange	250
Harry Wickings & Co.	250
Low, Bingham & Matthews	250
Ray & Falconer	250
W. Dunbar	250
Little Adams & Wood	250
John D. Hutchison & Co.	250
Langley Crawford & Co.	250
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	250
Macdonald & Co.	250
Pentreath & Co.	250
A. F. Arculli	250
George Hastings	250
W. Wilkinson	250
R. E. and Mrs. S. Bellio	250
Johnson Stokes & Master	250
Eldon Potter	250
S. G. Alabaster	250
Cawasjee Pallanjee	250
N. Mody & Co.	250
J. R. Michael & Co.	250
J. Scott Harston	250
Goddard & Douglas	250
Drs. Harston, Marriott, Black, Balcen, and Koch	250
Dra Jordan, Forsyth, Grone, and Aubrey	250
Denny & Bowley	250
Perry Smith, Seth & Fleming	250
Geo. Grimble & Co.	250
"Well Wisher"	250
Mohammad Ali	250
Abdullah Ebrahim & Co.	250
Pestanjee F. Talati	250
F. P. Talati	250
Kayamally & Co.	250
N. Mohammad Ali	250
Hogg Kataria & Co.	250
H. E. Elias	250
Cosum Ahmad	250
U. Ramjaha	250
Tyeb & Co.	250
P. & Co.	250
Mohideen & Co.	250
R. A. Currie	250
V. Currie	250
E. D. Kowall	250
Cooper & Co.	250
P. D. Gelin & Co.	250
Sheriff Brothers	250
H. Ruttonjee & Son	250
Bejonjee & Co.	250
Windsor Brothers	250
A. Parsee	250
M. A. Razack	250
H. M. Hajee Email	250
Nadiah Khan	250
Sadar Khan	250
Khan Sahib Hasham Khan	250
Ghulam Mustafa	250
G. D. Mehal	250
A. B. Suffind	250
S. D. Mehal	250
N. M. Arab	250
D. H. Coopes	250
P. A. Jamieson	250
S. D. Mehal	250
Latoh Mohamed	250
Miran Buz	250
Khair Deen	250
Nur Khan	250
Kwaj Mohamed	250
Nawab Khan	250
Ahmad Khan	250
Hasan Deen	250
Jalal Din	250
S. M. Abdullah	250
Total	\$24,410

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, three Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 48 mals of opium.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for one defendant, and Mr. A. E. Hall for another.

The men were arrested on one of the wharves on the Praya, and their luggage was searched, the opium being found concealed in a box with a false bottom.

Mr. Agassiz stated that his client was a Chinese firm in Connaught Road for the last ten years, and he had been ordered by his master to take the boxes to the wharf. The master of the ship would give evidence to that effect. Therefore he thought, his client, should be allowed a nominal bail, namely \$100.

Mr. Hutchison: That is rather too small. The fine might be \$5,000. In the circumstances I shall allow \$500.

Mr. Hall: For my client as well?

Mr. Hutchison: Why?

Mr. Hall: Because it is only alleged possession.

Mr. Hutchison: \$500 bail for Mr. Agassiz's client, and \$1,000 each for the other two. Case remanded till Thursday.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 31 tals of opium and with trying to smuggle into the Colony certain unstamped letters.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, for defendant, applied for a remand. This was granted together with bail in \$1,000.

MAY AND DECEMBER.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WIFE.

HUSBAND TRIES TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Resenting certain domestic arrangements which had been made without consulting him, an old Chinese man, deformed a murderous assault upon his wife by striking her with a spade and then, fearing the consequences, tried to take his own life by jumping into the sea.

The injured woman is 40 years of age and her husband 60. It was a case of December falling in love with May—15 years ago, and marrying against the wishes of relatives. Apparently all went fairly well until about a week ago, when the woman, becoming tired of supporting a husband who preferred loafing about Shamshui to working, made arrangements to look after the husband and daughter of one of her relatives in the country. The wife informed her husband of this, offering him \$50 and a further sum of \$3 a month as pocket-money. This arrangement did not suit the man, however, and he refused to agree to it.

A quarrel ensued, and the man, picking up a spade, attacked his wife with it, striking her on the head—that caused concussion of the brain. The daughter, who witnessed the incident, cried out "Save life," and some neighbours rushed into the house. The husband, fearing that his wife, who was lying inert, was dead, ran to the Praya and jumped into the sea. A junk coolie went in after him, fished him out of the water, and took him to the Police-station. The European Sergeant was not in at the time, and when he arrived he was surprised to see a man standing on his head with two Chinese constables, holding his legs in an effort to revive him. The Sergeant attempted artificial respiration, which proved successful, and, learning what had taken place, visited the injured woman in the Hospital, where she lies in a serious condition.

The husband was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with attempted murder and suicide.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison remanded the case.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

CLOSING THEATRE EXITS.

The manager of the Ko Shing Theatre was summoned at the Magistracy, yesterday, for closing the theatre exits during a performance.

Mr. O. E. Wright, of the P.W.D. stated that he visited the theatre during a performance on July 6th, with the Medical Officer of Health. He found two of the exits secured with chains and padlocks.

Defendant denied that there was a performance in progress when Mr. Wright visited the theatre.

Mr. Lindell: Do you suggest that Mr. Wright is lying? Defendant: If not, what then?

Mr. Wright said he was not asking for a very heavy penalty, but something that would be remembered by the defendant. The Ko Shing theatre had been a nuisance to the P.W.D. on several occasions.

Mr. Lindell, in imposing a fine of \$50, remarked that the closing of exits during a performance was a dangerous practice, especially in an emergency such as an outbreak of fire, when the lives of the audience would be jeopardized.

"ASK NO QUESTIONS."

A BAD BOY AND A GOOD WATCH.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch.

Defendant, it appeared, went to a pawn-broker's with the watch and demanded \$40 for it. The watch was of gold and worth about \$80. This aroused the suspicion of the pawn-broker, who asked the boy where he got the watch. The boy replied that his uncle was hard-up and gave it to him to pawn. He further invited the pawn-broker to accompany him to the house. The broker consented, and on the way the boy said to him:

"You give me \$5 for the watch and ask no questions." Convinced that the boy had stolen the watch, the pawn-broker informed a constable.

The boy was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and to receive ten strokes with the birch.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.

The following conversation took place at the Magistracy, yesterday, between Mr. R. E. Lindell and a returned banished.

Mr. Lindell: You were banished from the Colony for ten years and you have returned before the expiry of your term. The banishment: I have not returned; I am only passing through the Colony. I do not intend to stay here.

Mr. Lindell: You are going to stay here now for nine months.

An Indian was charged with being a vagrant.

Defendant said he came from Haiphong in search of employment, as he was told it was easy to obtain work in this Colony.

Mr. Lindell: You will be kept in the House of Detention till a vessel can be found to take you back.

Defendant: I want to stay here.

A SLIPPERY CUSTOMER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing two pairs of slippers.

Defendant, when arrested, told the constable that it was a friend who had stolen the slippers, and that when he advised him to return them the man ran away.

Defendant was protesting his innocence at the Police-station when the owner of the slippers entered and identified his property.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

PLACE YOUR ORDERS

FOR

LANTERNS

8½ Inch RED \$ 7.50 } Per ... \$35: } Per case
11½ Inch RED \$11.00 } 100 ... \$50: } of 500

CANDLES \$2.40 per 100.

FLAGS

3 ft x 4 ft.

\$1.7 to \$2.75 each

SET OF 12 ALLIES' FLAGS \$21 PER SET.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

FRIDAY, 18th and SATURDAY, 19th JULY, 1919

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

FRIDAY, 18th:—

- 6.30 p.m. Entertainment of Services.
- 7.30 Illumination of City and Kowloon.
- 8 to 10 Fiery Water Dragon Leaves Yau-mai and Proceeds through Harbour.
- 10 to 11 Grand Fireworks Display on the Harbour, opposite Statue Square.

SATURDAY, 19th:—

- 7.30 a.m. Review of Troops on Cricket Ground.
- 10.00 Meeting of Executive and Legislative Councils.
- 11.00 Reception at Government House of Foreign Consuls and Hongkong Men returned from the War.
- 11.20 General Reception at Government House.
- 12.00 noon Salute.
- 5.15 p.m. Motor Car Procession through the Central District.
- 6.30 Entertainment of Services.
- 7.30 Illumination of City and Kowloon.
- 8.00 Fish Lantern Procession starts from Happy Valley and proceeds through the City.
- 9.30 to 11 Grand Fireworks Display on the Harbour, opposite Statue Square.

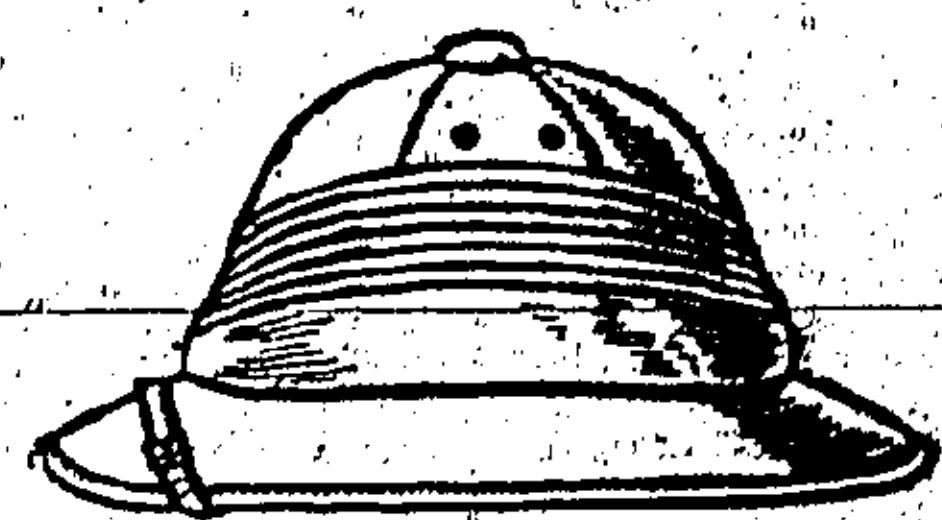
[898]

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

SUN HELMETS.

CORK.



FELT.

SMART AND USEFUL SHAPES, STOCKED ONLY.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. NOTICE.

NO LAUNCH or BOAT is to be at approach, or leave Murray Pier or Statue Wharf Pier between the hours of 9.30 P.M. and 11 P.M. on the 15th and 16th July.

By Order,
BASIL TAYLOR,
Captain, R.N.
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1919. [900]

BANK HOLIDAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, has been gazetted a GENERAL HOLIDAY and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on that day.
Hongkong, July 15th, 1919. [901]

SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company CLOSE on JULY 15TH, and Holders of Shares wishing to Transfer same are advised to forward them on JULY 15TH.

W. LOGAN,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, July 15th, 1919. [902]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
JULY 18TH AND 19TH.

SPECIAL TABLE D'HOUE DINNERS will be served in the Grill Room and Main Dining Room at \$2.50 and \$2.00 per head respectively.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [903]

FOR SALE.

HUPMOBILE NEW MODEL R. complete with 5 white wire wheels, Bumper, new extra tyre and three sets new seat covers. All in first-class condition. Only used 8 months.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [904]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have instructions from the Liquidator of the trade and personal affairs of GUYARD AND GROSSE, FARMERS, deceased, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

the 23rd day of July, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 6, Des Vaux Road Central,
The VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at POKFULAM LOT No. 40 and known as "Village Miramare," Pokfulam, Hongkong in one lot.
There is a Five-Roomed Bungalow with Outhouses and Garden situated on the Property.
A small electric light plant is installed.
The boundaries of the lot are not accurately defined, but it is intended that they shall be adjusted by the Government so that the purchaser shall have an area of 19½ acres.
The property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 25th June, 1841. It must be clearly understood that the lease will not be extended beyond the present term.
The Crown Rent is \$44 per annum.
The property is offered subject to a reserved price.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from
Messrs. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HASTON,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers. [905]

NOTICE.

IN re DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, all parties of Chinese, allied and neutral nations, having deposits in the above Bank in GOLD currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date.
Canton, July 5th, 1919. [947]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts—
Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new plants, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 8 and 10 P.M.
Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the period between 10th and 15th July, during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [906]

INTIMATIONS

G. R. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be entirely Closed on SATURDAY, JULY 19TH.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 14th, 1919. [907]

G. R. NOTICE.

WITH regard to his previous Notice, the Colonial Secretary begs to announce that all men who joined His Majesty's Forces at Home or elsewhere, and who are now in Hongkong, should send in their names to him without delay. [907]

G. R. GENERAL RECEPTION, GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

NO written invitations are being issued for the GENERAL RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE at 11.30 A.M. on SATURDAY, JULY 19TH.
It is requested that those who attend the reception will bring cards with their names clearly written thereon. [908]

G. R. WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on THURSDAY, JULY 31ST, 1919, for the supply of "GENERAL SUPPLIES" for the period October 4th, 1919, to March 31st, 1920.
Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the O.C., R.A.S.C. at the Headquarters Office, Hongkong, July 15th, 1919. [909]

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony, should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [910]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of July, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.	Area in Sq. M.
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	4,840	108,900	0.15

AMUSEMENT CONCERN FOR SALE.

Known as THE LUNA PARK.
A BIG MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.
Formerly run by Mr. BENJA.

CONSISTING of a Modern Carroussel or Merry-Go-Round to carry Sixty-four persons, including Automatic Organ worked by Electric, Ocean or Circling Wave with Uran and Motor, Joy Wheel with Motor and Magneto, Base Ball or Doll Hitting Amusement Show, Dart Gallery, Laughing Gallery of Quaint Mirrors with Automatic Electrically worked Piano, Shooting Gallery with set of diverse Targets, Punching or Strength Testing Machine, One Marshall and Sons' Steam Engine, two Gasoline Motors and a Cinema Tent.
The above is to be seen in Singapore and to be sold as a whole for immediate delivery.
Price \$50,000 or nearest Offer.
Offers and Applications for full particulars to be addressed to TAN CHENG KEE & COMPANY, 67, Waterloo Street, Singapore. [911]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of £ 3 : 5 : 0 per Share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1919, at rate of 3/8 per dollar.
The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, August 11th, 1919, at the Offices of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, July 22nd, to SATURDAY, August 9th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 11th, 1919. [975]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [904]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [903]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of FOUR DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending June 30th, 1919, will be payable on MONDAY, JULY 22nd, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, July 18th, to MONDAY, July 22nd, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The General Managers.
Hongkong, July 8th, 1919. [906]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the Peak, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [937]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, a 5-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[912]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Living Room and Usual Offices and Servants Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.
ADDV to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[911]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [913]

WANTED.

YOUNG LADY thoroughly conversant in Office Work seeks situation as General Assistant.
Reply to—
"A.B.C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2 22.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, July 17th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, Bedsteads, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Gramophones, Sideboards, Napkins, Table Cloths, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, July 14th, 1919.

INTIMATION

EAU DE COLOGNE

DE LUXE

(CLOCHE D'ARGENT BRAND).

FRAGRANT and DELICATE.

A perfume calculated to satisfy

the most critical user.

In elegant Crystal Globe

bottles.

\$1.00 \$1.75 \$3.25

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 18.

[13]

BIRTH.

MARQUES—On July 14th, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. MARQUES, a son, Macao, Shanghai and Manila papers please copy. [988]

DEATHS.

CRAMPTON—At the Victoria Nursing Home, on July 8th, JAMES BOLAM CRAMPTON, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., aged 51 years, a native of Sunderland.
LINCOLN—Mrs. WILLIETTE EARTHAM LINCOLN, wife of Dr. C. F. S. Lincoln, of St. John's University, Jessfield, suddenly on June 30th. By cable from New York.
WALL—At Southampton, on June 28th, Mrs. H. E. WALL, wife of T. J. Wall, of Driver & Co., Southampton, and mother of Mrs. E. I. M. Barrett, Shanghai, after a long illness.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, O. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 16TH, 1919.

LONDON POLICE TROUBLE.

For the unfortunate position of affairs which led up to the threat of a Police strike in London a few weeks back it is evident, from the information received by the last mail, that the authorities cannot be held entirely blameless. Following the London Police strike last August, reforms were promised with regard to pay, conditions of service, and pensions, a Committee being appointed to inquire into the whole question and report; but the months rolled by without anything being done. For the partial success of the August strike, when better pay was conceded, full credit was claimed by the Union of Police and Prison Officers, to which many of the strikers then belonged, and the immediate result was a large accession of membership, not only in London but throughout the country. It was natural, perhaps, that the Police, on finding that their legitimate grievances remained unredressed, looked to the Union to get matters settled—this time satisfactorily and finally. The Union leaders, accordingly, proclaimed a strike to begin on the eve of the Derby. The result was a public outcry against both the Police and the Government, what was the country coming to if the "Victory Derby" was not to be held because

there would be no police to regulate the crowds! The idea was preposterous! Obviously something had to be done at once, and Mr. Shortt, the new Home Secretary, cut out red-tape and, without waiting longer for the recommendations of the leisurely Committee of Inquiry, met the men handsomely on the question of pay and pensions, which was the thing that really mattered. The threatened strike collapsed as a consequence. Before the war (just imagine it!) the London policeman received only £1 10s. a week, and his pension was based on this small wage. During the war bonuses were granted, bringing the payments to £3 15s. weekly, but the pension scale remained unaltered. Now, the minimum pensionable pay for constables is to be £3 10s. a week, and for other ranks proportionately higher. With this the Force is entirely satisfied, and if the Government had given the concession sooner it would have appeared graceful and not, as is now the case, the outcome of agitation, while we should have heard nothing about a strike. One thing, however, the Government have refused to do, and that is to acknowledge the 'Union. Public opinion supports this decision. It would be intolerable if the Police Force, a disciplined body responsible for the maintenance of law and order, were on the same footing as the industrial Unions. In that case it is conceivable that we should have the leaders of the Police Union calling a "sympathetic strike" of policemen because the carpenters and joiners of Birmingham, or the boilermakers of Glasgow, were at logger-heads with their employers. The Police have sense enough to see this, and, indeed, they realise that if they had followed the advice of the botheads in the Union to refuse the terms offered and "come out" on the question of recognition they would have put themselves completely in the wrong with the country.

HONOUR TO WHOM IT IS DUE.

It was Mr. BALFOUR, if we remember rightly, who remarked that there was a morbid tendency on the part of our fellow-countrymen to self-depreciation. Evidently Sir DOUGLAS HAIG shares this belief, though not this weakness. He assured the people of Newcastle the other day that "it was the British Army that won the war." Of course the gallant General was indulging in a little hyperbole in order to emphasise the indebtedness of the nation to the fellows who fought and suffered, and the excellence of his motive must be his excuse. If report may be trusted, he has proved his earnestness by declining to accept any reward for his services until proper provision is made for the rank and file. The victory which we celebrate to-day is the fruit of the combined efforts of all the Allies, and we are not entitled, nor do we seek, to claim undue credit. As a matter of fact, the people of Great Britain have been rather prone to minimise the part they have played in the great struggle, whether in comparison with the Overseas Dominions or the Allies. As a result of this self-effacement, the Germans represented that "England" to borrow Sir DOUGLAS HAIG's terminology—was using the Colonies "to rake the chenuits out of the fire" for her, while many of the French people, ignorant of the facts, suspected us for a time of being half-hearted. From this it will be seen that while modesty is a charming virtue in a nation, as in an individual, it can be carried too far. The literal truth is that, as the PRIME MINISTER declared recently, no country had a greater share in the tremendous victory of the Allies than the British Empire, which furnished nearly eight million soldiers and sailors, suffered casualties to the number of three millions, raised £200,000,000 in War Loans, performed the vital service of keeping the seas open, and not only bore the heaviest burden of the fighting in France during the last two years of the war but also the whole burden of the successful attack against Turkey. This is a record with which we may be well content, without denying to others the honour which is their due.

Mr. C. H. Blason left for a holiday at Home by the *Taithybis* on Monday.

A Japanese employed by the M.B.K. was fined \$10 at the Magistracy, yesterday, for receiving a sum of \$210 without cancelling the receipt stamp.

The Kowloon Cricket Club will be "At Home" to members and friends from 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Sunday next.

For stealing some iron bars from the P.W.D. store-house two Chinese were sentenced, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to six weeks' hard labour each.

A certain foreigner (the *Herold of Asia* states), resident in Tokio for many years and connected with the Y.M.C.A., has recently stated that prices and wages in Tokio have now gone up as much as 100 per cent. on an average as compared with the pre-war days.

At a meeting of the Recreation Grounds Committee, on Monday evening, the Indian R.C. and the South China Athletic Club were granted a cricket ground and a football ground, respectively, in the Sokumpoo Valley. A football ground in Happy Valley that will be vacant shortly is being reserved for the Navy.

A Chinese, arrested by the Police on suspicion of being a returned banished, was found to be in possession of three \$100 notes. Asked where he got the money, the man stated that a friend had paid it to him, in discharge of a loan. He has been remanded in Police custody, pending investigations, as four \$100 notes were stolen recently from Shauiwan.

Postage stamps of four denominations to commemorate the restoration of peace, have been issued by the Imperial Japanese Post Office. In design they are extremely appropriate to the occasion. Their colours are brown, green, blue and red, respectively, and the outstanding figure in each is the symbolical dove of peace. In two, the dove appears with outstretched wings.

The P. & O. *Egypt*, under Admiralty requisition as an ambulance transport, arrived in Hongkong on Monday evening with 452 invalids of the Chinese Labour Corps. There were 19 deaths on board during the voyage between Marseilles and this port. The steamer left yesterday for Tsingtao. On her return, the *Egypt* will take passengers Home from British Malaya.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday:—Bubonic plague, 5 (5 deaths); enteric fever, 4 (3 deaths); and cerebro-spinal fever, 2 (1 death). One case (one death) of bubonic plague, one case (one death) of cholera, and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Sunday and Monday.

A Chinese charged with demanding \$10 from a woman on pain of death, was sentenced at the Magistracy, yesterday, to six weeks' hard labour. Defendant pleaded that the case was trumped up against him by a constable who was a frequent visitor to the place where the alleged offence was committed. The constable objected to witness, who was discussing the Peace Conference with a friend, talking in a loud tone.

Miss Jennie Manley, of Yokohama (says the *Japan Advertiser*) has received a distinguished and wholly unexpected honour in the shape of a gold and enamel medal and certificate from the National Headquarters at Washington, in recognition of her services in Red Cross work. The certificate bears the signature of President Wilson, and is an appreciation from the American nation of her labours as Assistant Supervisor of Woman's Work on the Siberian Commission. Miss Mary O. Laffin also received a certificate and a medal with a ribbon bearing one stripe.

BOSTOCK'S CIRCUS.

Bostock's Circus opened a season at the Ming Yuen Gardens, North Point, last night, before a crowded house, which received each item of the attractive programme with the greatest enthusiasm. The "Aids for Life" by Gino, the sensational chute dive by the Vardel Brothers, and the amusing feats of Spud, with, of course, some remarkably clever feats by the animals, combine to make the Circus well worth a visit.
There will be a matinee to-day at 5 p.m. as well as the usual performance at 9 p.m.

POPULATION OF YOKOHAMA.

Since the outbreak of the war the population of Yokohama has shown almost a steady increase annually. In 1917, it reached 460,300 but in 1918 the figures fell off by 13,300, due to the depression in industrial circles as a result of the signing of the Armistice in November. The following table shows the population of the port during the past six years, together with the mortality:

	Population.	No. of Deaths.
1913	386,102	8,878
1914	396,102	8,304
1915	423,883	8,662
1916	444,018	7,108
1917	460,300	7,700
1918	447,007	10,000

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH MINERS' POSITION.
NO JUSTIFICATION FOR THE RISE
IN PRICE OF COAL.

LONDON, July 10th.

The following is an official statement of the miners' position regarding the announcement made by Sir A. Geddes in the House of Commons yesterday:

The miners deny that any justification has been shown for an increase of six shillings per ton. In any case they contend that the Government, which had absolute control of the mines and dictated both to owners and miners the settlement of disputes regarding wages and conditions, is responsible for the result.

The miners deplore the raising of prejudice against nationalisation, and urge that if the high price of coal proves anything it proves the failure of private ownership plus Government control.

BRITISH FORCES OVERSEAS
SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

LONDON, July 10th.

Reuter learns, with regard to the British forces overseas, that the Army in the Rhine numbers 200,000 and the Army in France and Flanders 210,000, mainly for salvage work, also to supply lines of communication for the Rhine Army to which it will act as reserve in the event of future hostilities.

There are 11,000 British troops in Italy, including troops for clearing-up purposes, also a battalion forming part of the international garrison at Fiume.

There are under 45,000 British troops (besides Indian troops) in the Black Sea area, including 22,000 in the Caucasus, with the object of keeping order, pending the establishment of peace conditions.

The recent troubles in Egypt and the troubled state of Asia Minor necessitate the presence of 90,000 men, including 10,000 in Anatolia, in Egypt and Palestine.

The Kurdish disturbances, the recent unrest in the Lower Euphrates district, and the unsettled condition of Central Arabia at present necessitate the maintenance of a garrison of 21,000 in Mesopotamia.

The present British garrison in India is 62,000, none too many in view of the trouble on the North-West Frontier and the under-current of unrest in India.

There are a certain number of British troops in North Russia. These are gradually being withdrawn.

There are also 6,000 troops garrisoning defended ports abroad, and 1,400 guarding the Trans-Siberian Railway.

SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CONFERENCE.THE POLITICAL INTER-RELATION-
SHIP OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 10th.

In the House of Commons, Major O'Neill asked for information regarding the date of the special Imperial Conference to consider the future political inter-relationship of the Empire.

Mr. Bonar Law said that many informal discussions had occurred. These had been valuable.

The desirability of holding the Conference at the earliest possible moment was recognised by all parties, but it was impossible to fix a date.

Mr. A. Hurd asked whether the Government had considered the proposal to hold the Conference at Ottawa.

Mr. Bonar Law said that that had not been suggested at any conference at which he was present, but promised that he would look into it.

Mr. Hurd said that it had been suggested by those in authority.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he was not aware of it.

ITALY.

OVERCOMING POST-WAR
DIFFICULTIES.

ROME, July 10th.

Signor Nitti, expounding the Government programme, said that special taxes would be levied on luxuries; there would also be a graduated tax on war profits.

The Government's financial measures were chiefly aimed at reducing the debt at home and abroad.

The mercantile marine would be developed.

Italy was determined to overcome all her post-war difficulties and renew her wealth by consuming less and producing more.

ARMENIANS MASSACRED IN
SYRIA.

SIX RINGLEADERS HANGED.

LONDON, July 10th.

The British military authorities at Aleppo have hanged six of the ringleaders in the recent massacre of the Armenians. The latter have been invited to present reparations claims in respect of the pillage.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

TEXT OF NEW AGREEMENT
ISSUED.

LONDON, July 10th.

The text of the agreement between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire and Germany, in regard to the military occupation of the Rhine territories, has been issued.

It provides, *inter alia*, for the constitution of a civilian body, entitled the inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission, which will be the supreme representative of the Allies within the occupied territory.

The Commission will be empowered to issue Ordinances necessary to secure the maintenance of safety and the requirements of the Allied forces.

German Courts will continue to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, but anyone accused of offences against the Allied forces may be made amenable to Allied military jurisdiction.

The civil administration will remain in the hands of the German authorities.

The High Commission will be empowered to declare a state of siege in any part of or the whole of the occupied territory whenever it thinks necessary; and, on this contingency, the Allied military authorities will have the powers provided in the German Imperial law.

HUNGARY.

BOLSHEVİK CORPS ATTACK
RUMANIANS.

BUKAREST, July 10th.

A telegram from Transylvania states that a Hungarian Bolshevik Corps which was withdrawn from the Czechoslovak Front, have attacked the Rumanians on the Theiss. Fighting continues.

BRITISH AEROPLANE
DISASTER.

FOUR AVIATORS ROASTED ALIVE.

MARSEILLES, July 10th.

A British postal aeroplane crashed to the earth on the flats near Pourrières, in consequence of the explosion of a petrol tank.

Four aviators were roasted alive. They have not yet been identified.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC
FLIGHT.

RETURN JOURNEY OF THE R 34.

New York, July 10th.

The R 34 left Long Island at 11.57 p.m. (New York time) on Wednesday for East Fortune.

The R 34 started hurriedly, owing to an official report of a storm approaching from the great Lakes.

Tens of thousands of people watched the airship cross New York. Traffic was stopped. There was tumultuous cheering.

LONDON, July 10th.

The Air Ministry announces that the position of the R 34 at 9 a.m. (British summer time) was 40.47 degrees North and 70.30 degrees West.

FRENCH LABOUR
GOVERNMENT WOULD BE
STRIKERS.

PARIS, July 11th.

A Havas message says:—The French Cabinet discussed, to-day, the question of the threatened 24 hour strike on July 21st, organized by the General Confederation of Labour, to which the railway and postal employees have given their assent.

The Minister of Public Works has sent an appeal warning all employees not yet demobilised that if they abandon their posts they will be handed to the military authorities. Demobilised men will be tried by court-martial.

A meeting of non-Unionist railway workers in Lyons passed a resolution deciding not to strike on July 21st.

COAL MINERS' RESUMING WORK.

The central and southern coal miners are resuming work in consequence of the Ministerial arbitration award granting an increase of wages, also a minimum wage for pieceworkers.

COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.
STEPS AGAINST PROFITEERS.

PARIS, July 10th.

A Havas message says:—The French Ministry, concerned with questions affecting food supplies, has decided to take steps towards the urgent reduction of the present high cost of living.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies demand extreme measures for the purpose of coping with profiteering.

A Bill has been laid before the Chamber, rendering speculators guilty of cornering, or profiteering, manoeuvres liable to capital punishment.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE
COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

THE PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION.

SENIOR, July 10th.

Chu Sai-chong has not been at his office in the Palace for one month now. His resignation notification is still being retained by the Cabinet.

Kung Sun-jarm has repeatedly asked him to take back his resignation, but Chu Sai-chong has refused.

He has now sent a man to Tientsin to repair his residence.

KIRIN TROOPS MOBILISED.

Forty-five of Kirin troops are being mobilised.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Changchun, but the people have not declared their independence.

CHU KAI-KIM'S RESIGNATION.

Chu Sai-chong has accepted Chu Kai-kim's resignation.

The On Fook Club does not approve the appointment of Chien Nung-fan to succeed him.

The Government now propose to appoint Chow Chi-chai or Yung Dai-hai.

THE SHANTUNG CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The On Fook Club demands the dismissal of the Shantung Civil Governor, Shum Ming-chong, but the Provincial Assembly, the Chamber of Commerce and the Educational Society have all telegraphed requesting that Shum Ming-chong be retained. They say that they will only recognize Shum Ming-chong.

THE SHANGHAI PEACE CON-
FERENCE.

The On Fook Club insists on the appointment of Wong Yap-tong as chief peace delegate.

In an interview with the President, Wong Yap-tong expressed his willingness to accept the task.

PROLONGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Owing to the non-settlement of the Budget, the On Fook Club proposes to prolong Parliament.

A COMPROMISE BETWEEN CHINA
AND JAPAN.

It is reported that the Diplomatic Corps will arrange a compromise between China and Japan.

FIGHTING IN KIRIN MAY BE
AVOIDED.

Kwok Chung-hi has sent a delegate to Fengtien to make arrangements with Chang Jik-lum regarding affairs after the changing of the Kirin Tughan.

If Chang Jik-lum accepts the conditions set forth by Kwok Chung-hi, fighting may be avoided.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ADMIRAL KOLITCHAK'S RETREAT.

LONDON, July 10th.

Reuter learns that although the position of Admiral Kolitchak's front is rather difficult, the spirit of the troops is excellent.

The object of the retreat of the Siberian Army was to enable the finishing of the mobilisation in the interior of Siberia. The majority of the population had retired with the troops.

The Siberian mobilisation had demonstrated the loyalty of the peasantry. Brilliant results were achieved in the Omak and Ikhutsk regions, and fine fighting material was procured in the Yenisei Province, where Bolshevism broke out in the spring.

It is regarded probable that the Reds stopped their advance on the line of the Rivers Kama, Belaya, and Ufa.

A SHIPPING MISHAP.

"GRAMPLAN" STRIKES AN
ICEBERG.

St. John's, July 10th.

The Allan Line *Gramplan*, with 1,100 persons aboard, struck an iceberg. Her bows were stove in. Two were killed and two injured. She has returned here for repairs.

CRICKET AT HOME

LONDON, July 10th.

Somerset beat Derby by ten wickets. Northants beat Sussex by eight wickets. The Lancashire v Essex match was drawn.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 9th.

Silver is quoted at 33-3-10 buyers and 33-7-10 sellers. The market is quiet.

LONDON, July 10th.

Silver is quoted at 33-10 buyers and 33-10 sellers. The market is quiet.

MILITARY STATE OF SIBERIA.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES AFTER
GREAT PROMISE.

FUTURE CALMLY VIEWED.

OMSK, June 17th.

The enthusiasm engendered by the military successes which followed on the Spring offensive of the Siberian Armies, has been followed by keen disappointment at the recent reverses, and while military authorities here feel no alarm for the future, still it cannot be denied that a feeling of depression exists generally.

Hopes had been raised that the Northern Army under General Gaidai would shortly get through to Viatska and effect a junction with the troops of the Archangel Government, who together would march to the relief of Petrograd, while it was confidently expected that the Western Army under General Manjov would by the end of the summer be in Moscow.

These hopes have proved elusive in the face of the stern realities of civil war, with its ever-varying vicissitudes.

THE WESTERN FAILURE.

The crux of the situation is the failure of the Western Army. This failure is attributable to a number of causes—mainly to its having advanced too fast, and lost contact with its reserves in the face of a heavy counter-offensive launched by the enemy. It must be confessed too that desertions to the Bolsheviks took place on a fairly large scale, and a whole Ukrainian regiment went over to them after murdering its officers. A fatal mistake in the organization of the Western Army was that it admitted into its ranks a considerable number of deserters from the Red Army, who acted traitorously at critical moments, and rejoined the Bolsheviks.

The Western Army finally found itself outnumbered, and was forced to retreat from those favoured strategic positions that had been won by the spring offensive. It is very doubtful whether it will be able to recover in the present year the territory lost.

This reverse has reacted on the fortunes of both the Northern and Southern Armies: the latter had practically surrounded Orenburg, and this important Bolshevik stronghold was already in the grasp of the Ural and Orenburg Cossacks, who composed the bulk of this Army when they effected victory from them at the eleventh hour, but involved them in the grave peril of being outflanked and cut off. They extricated themselves with the loss of 25 per cent. of their effectives.

NORTHERN PREJUDICEMENT.

As to the Northern Army, owing to the number of men that were withdrawn to reinforce the Western Army, it has been unable to maintain the rate of advance that should have brought it to Viatska by mid-June, as there were reasonable grounds for expecting a month ago.

Expected as it is to Bolshevik attack on the left flank, owing to the retirement of the right wing of the Western Army on which it rested, its further progress will necessarily be at a very slow rate, or checked altogether for a time.

There are many here, people whose opinion carries weight, who are of the opinion that unless the Western Army can recover its balance, and resume the offensive in the near future, not even the junction of the Northern Siberian Army with the Archangel forces will be possible in the current year. This would mean a further consolidation of the Bolshevik regime in Russia, and consequently still further increase the difficulties of an eventual advance on Moscow, and until Moscow has been taken by the anti-Bolshevik forces, the overthrow of the regime is inconceivable.

GERMAN OFFICERS.

It is recognized in all circles here, military and civil, that German agents under all forms of activity, overt and covert, are supporting the Bolshevik regime in Russia. A prominent Russian official declared to me the other day that the operations of the Red Army were directed from German Headquarters in Berlin, which is, of course, an exaggeration. But there can be no doubt that German officers are playing a great rôle in the direction of the military activities of the Bolsheviks.

Germans see clearly that by the perpetuation of the Bolshevik regime, the whole economic fabric of Russia must eventually be dominated by Germany.

Judging from the situation as it has at present developed it would seem that the Civil War will be carried over the next year, unless circumstances of a counter-vailing nature intervene, with its concomitant unrest and paralysis of constructive work. Moreover, for Siberia there will loom in the distance the fear of a Bolshevik invasion from Russia. The Red Army has succeeded in stemming the advance of the Siberian Government forces, just as they were penetrating the roads which lead to Moscow; the main portion of these forces have now been hurled back to the foot-hills of the Ural, and the thought is uppermost in the minds of many what if the Bolsheviks break through into Siberia?

The Western Army is now being reinforced, reconstituted and regenerated in order to parry this danger.—Reuter.

REDS ADVANCE.

OMSK, July 5th.

The Red Army is driving on the front Perm-Kungur-Krasnoyarsk. The Siberian forces who are outnumbered, are retreating in orderly fashion. At present fighting is going on 20 versts east of Perm. Kungur was occupied by the Bolsheviks after a severe struggle in which both sides lost heavily.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES PUR-
CHASED FOR CHINA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 2nd.

OUR AMERICAN cousins cannot complain of the sporting spirit which has been displayed in the reception accorded the United States aeroplane, F.C. 1, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday (May 15th). The crew received a most cordial welcome. It is curious to note that, while this was the first heavier-than-air machine to cross the Atlantic, the performance seems tame compared with H.Q.'s dramatic attempt. The latter failed gloriously. The Americans, working by easy stages, eliminated risk as far as possible, and their success, while it is undoubtedly historic, had none of the elements of high adventure. The outstanding point about it is that it has shown that the Atlantic can be crossed by aeroplane. No doubt before long it will be done in a non-stop flight.

The V.C. 1 was actually in the air 14 hours, 14 minutes, and the average speed for the 4,000 miles was 50 miles an hour. The passage occupied altogether 14 days, 14 hours, 20 minutes.

WIRELESS TELEPHONES FOR CHINA.

A few days ago I find the pleasure of joining a party of journalists representing leading British and Overseas newspapers, and witnessing, at the invitation of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., demonstrations of wireless telephony at the Chelmsford works of the Company. I accepted the invitation the more readily when I learned that 200 wireless telephones had been ordered by the Chinese Government.

The wireless telephone is based on the same principle as the wireless telegraph, i.e., the production of a suitable current which transmits sound through the ether by means of continuous waves. The sending apparatus is "tuned" up to exactly the same pitch as the receiver both synchronously, as the experts say, and just as the dots and dashes of the Morse code are transmitted in the case of wireless telegraphy, so the wireless telephone conveys the sound of the human voice. The present effective range of wireless telephony is about 200 miles.

The apparatus used for telephoning by wireless is very compact. It is portable, and being no bigger than a Gladstone bag, can be carried by pack horse in hilly country, or by motor, or in any other convenient fashion.

ALMOST UNUSUAL.

It seems almost unusual to feel that you can sit down and converse freely through space, as it were, merely by "sound waves," with someone who is far away. While at the Marconi works I listened to selections on a gramophone. Afterwards, I got on a motor-bus and travelled for 20 miles along the old Roman road to Colchester. A wireless set was carried on the bus, and on the way I conversed with Marconi House in London, some 50 miles distant, as the vehicle sped over the highway. Speech was as clear and distinct as is possible on a line-telephone working at its best.

The time is coming when we shall be able to carry on conversation with the office or the home while journeying the country in a motor-car, or journeying by train or ship, or aeroplane. I am assured that within a couple of years at the outside the wireless telephone will be in operation over long distances, even as far as from London to New York. Meanwhile, the Government of the oldest civilisation on earth is first in the field with an order for 200 sets of this latest triumph of science. Each set costs something like £1,000.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

In conversation with Sir Harry Wilson, secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, I learned that the membership has grown so rapidly during the last few years that the present building in Northumberland Avenue no longer affords adequate accommodation. New buildings three times as large are to be erected as soon as funds permit. They are to be in the nature of a three-fold memorial—for the late Earl Grey, President; for those Fellows who have fallen in the war; and to mark the Jubilee of the Institute's foundation.

There are now 14,000 Fellows, Associates, and affiliated members. Last year the income was £17,360. It has been decided to provide all the facilities of a first-class West End club; and therefore the progress of the Institute may be expected to become more rapid. The late Earl Grey counted on a membership of 50,000.

During the war, Sir Harry Wilson informed me, the Institute was a home for hundreds of officers from overseas, all of whom were received as honorary members. The Library, in which you can find full and detailed information about every part of the British Empire, is the glory of the place. But equally interesting is the Newspaper Room, containing files of the chief British newspapers published overseas. The British Press in China is not, however, so well represented as its importance deserves.

THE HEART OF MAYFAIR.

There has been mild excitement following the announcement that Sir Marcus Samuel, the Oil King, has purchased the Berkeley estate, comprising 20 acres of the heart of Mayfair. It represents the most elegant sites, as the auctioneers would say, in fashionable London. Originally, the property belonged to Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, the famous Cavalier general, who built himself on the north side of Piccadilly a house which had a farm behind it; and the latter is still preserved in our memories by the names Farm-street and Hay Hill. In time Berkeley House was pulled down and the present Devonshire House erected on part of the site. On the rest of the estate there grew up Berkeley-square, Berkeley-street, Hill-street, John-street, Charles-street, and Bruton-place. Sir Marcus

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON-NEWS.

July 10th.

THE STRIKE.

The strike is spreading very rapidly. The engineers and workmen of the Canton-Hankow, Canton-Samsui, and Canton-Kowloon Railways joined the movement yesterday.

The workmen of the Waterworks Department, however, have resumed work. The engineers of the Electric Light Company on the other hand, have not yet returned to work, and the city is in darkness. The authorities are proposing to take over the Electric Light Company, and employ engineers and workmen from other towns, so that there may be a resumption of the service.

The Commander of the Volunteers has ordered his subordinates to arm themselves and patrol various streets, so that order may be maintained.

The authorities have read the Riot Act, and have ordered the military and police to fire upon any crowd found encouraging the strike or causing disturbances.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

The Provisional Speaker, Li Kwok-kwan, called a special meeting of the Provincial Assembly yesterday to discuss the election of a new Civil Governor.

The building was surrounded by thousands of people who demanded the election of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, threatening, otherwise, to pull down the building.

Owing to the prevailing confusion, the election could not be carried out. Nearly all the gubnates of the 1st Squadron have recently arrived in Canton harbour to safeguard Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who has no military power at all.

The Military Government has received numerous telegrams from abroad requesting the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Civil Governor of Canton.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

The Tsuchi has ordered Ngai Pong-ping (the Superintendent of Police) to resign without delay, threatening that, otherwise, he will be forced to resign. Ngai has refused and has ordered all the police to be well-armed.

MILITARY STRATEGY.

Since the demobilisation of the Shantung troops was completed, numerous troops have been transferred back to Canton. There are now 33 regiments of Kwangsi troops, and 3 regiments of Canton troops in the city.

THE CANTON CABLE NEWS.

It is stated that, in deference to representations made by the Foreign Diplomatic circle, the British, French, American, and Italian Peace representatives have undertaken to have the question of Shantung settled in a more satisfactory manner.

The Peking Government is proposing to appoint Lung Kin-chang, Civil Governor of Canton.

Samuel's purchase comprises the greater part of these properties, and also the freehold of the Berkeley Hotel.

The present value of the site is put at £2,000,000, and the town mansions on it at another £2,000,000, a total of at least £4,000,000. Unlike many other London properties, none in recent years, this one does not depend on the co-operation of a group of financiers. Sir Marcus Samuel's huge profits, which were made first in the Japanese trade, then in Eastern loans, and finally in his oil and benzine empire, will enable him to complete the transaction without having to wait on any other man's cheque-book.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH.

A controversy of first-class magnitude is beginning in the Church of England. Two parties are forming on the question whether women should be allowed to preach in our churches. Opposition to the proposed innovation is led by the English Church Union, and is solid and vehement in protest. It is considered that a departure of this kind, no matter how careful and elaborate the safeguards, would be the thin edge of a wedge to a woman priesthood. Some of the Bishops are lying low over the dispute; others are inclined to support the women's advocates, mainly on the ground that the sex have proved their equality with men by what they did during the war. But it is threatened that if Convocation next July agrees to let women occupy the pulpit there will be a wholesale secession of Church of England folk to the Roman Catholic Church.

THE COTTON TRADE MISSION.

Following the proposal to send a Mission to China, Japan, and the United States to inquire into the conditions of the cotton trade (referred to in my recent Letters), the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has been in communication with the Department for Overseas Trade about certain essential details of the scheme.

On the question of cost, it is estimated that the expenses of the Mission will be something like £10,000, and it is suggested that Lancashire trade organisations ought to bear part of this. On the other hand, the promoters say that if any money is subscribed privately the Mission

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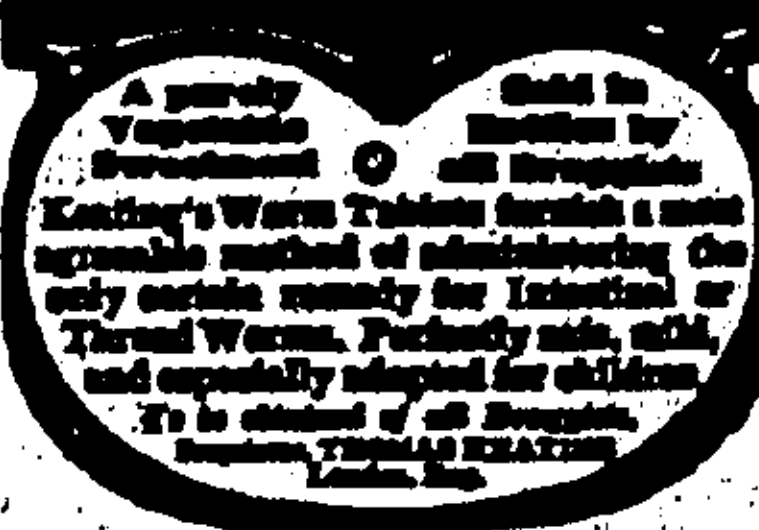


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£20,000,000 FOR MINERS. RESULT OF SANKEY REPORT.

It is anticipated that the Government's liabilities in connection with the control of coal mines will amount in the current financial year to £24,000,000, and a supplementary estimate for this amount has been presented to the House of Commons. It comprises the following items:—
Wages and hours concession to miners £20,250,000
Compensation under control agreement 3,000,000
Emergency claims (advances) 1,000,000
Indemnity to coal merchants 150,000

Total £24,400,000
It was estimated in the interim report of Mr. Justice Sankey, chairman of the Coal Commission, that the deficit arising from the adoption of the recommendations relating to increase of wages and reduction of hours would amount to £13,000,000 up to December 31st next. On the same basis of calculation, the further deficit for the three months ending March 31st, 1920, will be £7,250,000, giving a total of £20,250,000.

In regard to compensation under the control agreement it is stated that a sum of £2,010,155 has been advanced from the Civil Contingencies Fund in respect of the deficiency arising up to March 31st, 1919, and will be repaid to that fund out of the vote. The deficiency has been calculated as follows:—
Compensation under Clause 4 of agreement £2,102,301
Compensation under Clause 14 of agreement 25,468
Advances for working capital 50,000
Cost of awarding work to collieries 10,534
Surfmen's dispute 10,534

Deduct—Amount received from Commissioners of Inland Revenue in respect of coal mines excess payments £ 490,000

Net total £2,010,155

It is expected that the deficiency arising under the agreement during the year ending March 31st, 1920, may amount to approximately £3,000,000.

The estimate of £1,000,000 for advances to meet emergency claims for the purpose of keeping open collieries which might otherwise be closed, making good extraordinary loss or damage, and other similar claims which cannot be included under the Coal Mines Control Agreement (Confirmation) Act, 1918. Legislation will be introduced, making all such advances a debt due to the Crown and a first charge upon the assets of the undertaking in priority to any mortgage or other charges hereon. The indemnity to coal merchants represents the estimated loss arising during emergency arrangements for diversion of coal from its normal channels of distribution.

WHAT IS LONDON'S LURE?

What is it about London that exercises such a fascination not only over its residents but also over visitors from all quarters of the globe?

It cannot be its beauty, for there are many other cities more beautiful, greener, and architecturally superior; besides, such things attract only the curious or interested minority. It cannot be its mere size, for that in itself would not fascinate. It cannot be its luxury and wealth, for I know people to whom such things are but hearsay who confess to this mysterious longing for London. It cannot be its lights and life, for there are thousands of its residents who have clung to London from choice when the moon was a danger and London life was very sad.

It cannot be its museums, for the Londoner leaves them to tourists; nor its educational facilities for they are no more than those of any other city in proportion to its size. It certainly cannot be for its healthiness, for that is a minus quality. It is not even its business opportunities, for by far the greatest proportion of London's residents are those who can just manage to "rub along" and no more.

Yet I know Scotsmen without number, and some Irishmen, who, having gravitated to London, now say they never feel happy away from it. I know many Americans who declare that after a taste of London they could never settle in any other country, and others, who while they cannot reside here permanently, find annual excursions for trips to London merely "to be here again."

I know of Australians whose fighting fitness brought them to England who either have succumbed to the lure of London and are taking up business interests here, or have declared that they will never rest in their native land until they have come back to visit London again. One Aussie, referring to his Gallipoli experiences, told me "it was worth it all to see London."

Then I know country folk, women born in London and settled through marriage in distant villages, who would give all they have to be back within sound of Bow Bells.

What, then, is this fascination that keeps Londoners faithful to their city love, that drags the exile ever back, and transforms visitors from other countries into devoted admirers?

Is it that London is one vast panorama of constant change, and that within it lies an inexhaustible store of interest, excitement, and appeal, varying with every moment of the day and night, and satisfying all?

But that might equally be said of Paris or of New York. What, then, is the particular lure of London?—*Daily Mail.*

BRITISH MERCANTILE TONNAGE.

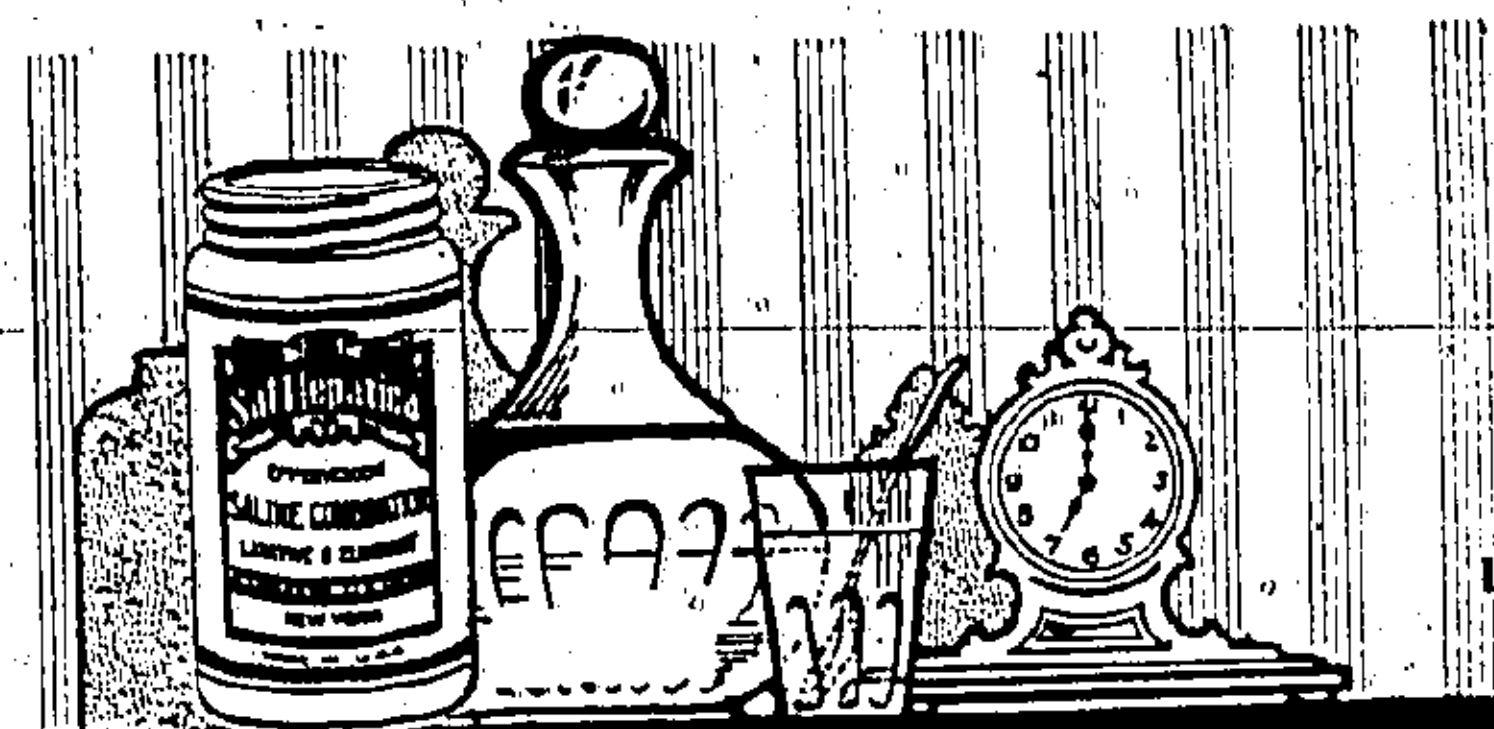
In the House of Commons, on May 22nd, Colonel Leslie Wilson, replying to Lieut. Colonel White, said that mercantile tonnage completed in the United Kingdom between January 1st and May 1st, 1919, amounted to 323,251 tons gross. Full particulars of the tonnage laid down during this period were not available, but approximately 450,000 tons gross were laid down during the three months January to March, 1919. British mercantile steam tonnage of 500 gross and over at May 1st last amounted to 15,750,000 gross tonnage, of which approximately 1,500,000 was undergoing repair. The corresponding figure at May 1st, 1917, was 16,650,000 gross tonnage, of which 300,000 was repairing.

THE SUBMARINES AND BOVRIL

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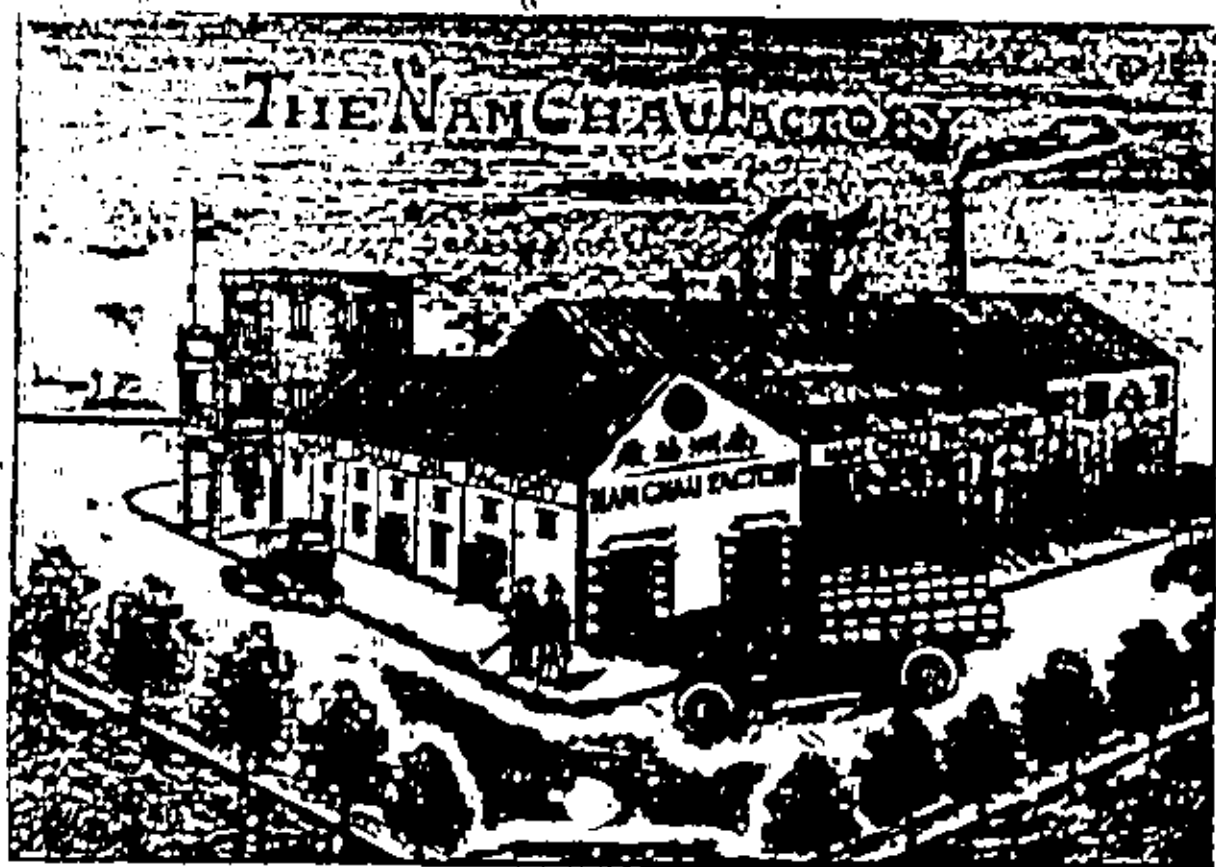
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ASQUITH'S REPLY TO FRENCH DOCUMENTS DISCLOSED.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at a luncheon held at the Connaught Rooms, on June 17th, dealt at considerable length with the statements made by Viscount French in his book, "1914."

Mr. Asquith, in the course of his speech, said he was going to show that not only had the allegations of deliberate apathy, calculated and callous neglect, during the first year of the war on the part of the Government in the provision of an adequate supply of artillery ammunition for the armies in the field, no foundation in fact, but that no one ought to know better that it had no foundation than Lord French himself.

Pausing to refer to Lord French's account of the visit paid to him in Paris by Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith said: "The Government received—I received—a message from Lord French as to the contemplated movements, which I communicated to my colleagues, and with regard to which it is no exaggeration to say that it filled the whole Cabinet with consternation. There are several of my colleagues here who sat in that Cabinet, and they will bear me out that it filled us with consternation, and why? Because the movement which it indicated in effect leaving our Allies in the lurch in the moment of their extreme need, and the consternation which we felt was shared and expressed to us in moving terms by the head of the French Government. I was in these circumstances that Lord Kitchener, at the unanimous request of his colleagues, undertook his mission to France—a mission which successfully achieved our common object, and which, in my judgment, saved our cause from an indelible reproach."

Having summarised the action taken by his Government in the matter of munitions, Mr. Asquith proceeded: "Lord French says, to my surprise, that he was always an advocate of high explosives for our field guns, but that his demands were rejected. I have seen no more surprising statement. He was chief military adviser to the Government for years before the war, and this is the first time that I or anyone whom I have been able to consult has ever heard of any such demand. There is no trace of it, I am informed, in official records."

Mr. Asquith said he used to see Lord Kitchener daily, often two or three times a day, and he believed hardly a day passed but he did not press him—not that he needed his pressure to hurry on and increase the production of munitions by every possible means. So dissatisfied and so apprehensive did he become at the relatively slow rate of progress, as compared with their expectations and hopes, that he resolved to make a direct personal appeal both to masters and to men. That was the object and the motive of his visit to Newcast.

LORD KITCHENER'S LETTER.
He determined to make use of his ground, and he instructed Lord Kitchener to send for Sir John French, and to get from him a precise report and survey of the then military situation. Sir John French came over. He was seen by Lord Kitchener, "I have the letter in Lord Kitchener's own handwriting, which he wrote to me immediately after the interview with Sir John French. It was as follows:—

"My dear Prime Minister,—I have had a talk with French. He told me I could let you know that with the present supply of ammunition he will have as much as his troops will be able to use on the next forward movement."

"Lord French's ridiculous suggestion that his action in this matter had something to do with his subsequent removal from the command is based on a wholly untrue notice," continued Mr. Asquith. "He remained in full command for more than six months, and though I heard strange rumours, which appear to have had more foundation in fact than I then believed, I never took the pains to inquire what part he had played, or whether he had played any part, in the newspaper campaign which he now claims to have inspired. When the retirement came, and I take on myself the full and sole responsibility for it, it was reasons that had no more to do with the supply of shells than with the next eclipse of the moon."

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith read the following extract from a letter addressed to him by Lord French from the Headquarters of the British Army in France, dated May 30th, 1918, three days after the formation of the Coalition Ministry:—

"My dear Prime Minister,—For two days I have been hesitating to add one iota to the troubles and anxieties which must weigh upon you just now. You have, however, shown me so much true, generous kindness throughout this trying campaign that I venture, at this critical juncture, to convey to you what is in my inmost thoughts. I am sure, in the whole history of war, no general in the field has ever been helped in a difficult task by the head of his Government as I have been supported and strengthened by your unfailing sympathy and encouragement."

ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTION.

Speaking at a demonstration of the Workers' Socialist Federation held in Trafalgar-square on May 25th, Mr. Tom Mann, after denouncing the peace terms and protesting against the continuance of the blockade of Germany, said: "The workers of Russia have taken things into their own hands successfully. We must take our own affairs into our own hands. I advocate revolution openly. I am confident revolution is coming. We hold Parliament and the Government in contempt. Parliament is the executive of the master class. Get ready. I say, for common action to save ourselves. Workers' committees are being formed in every workshop, factory, and mill. Prepare for action when the signal is given. I hope there will not be physical force. At any rate, I hope there will not be more than is necessary, but the job must be done; there must be no half-lies about it."

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EASTAFIA, AMERICAN, COAST-WATER, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer.

"DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 27th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, S.S. NANKIN for MARSEILLES and LONDON, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Full and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (via Genoa) will be conveyed by the Steamer proceeding to Bombay and thence transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—

MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO.,

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Post Box 112, 22, Des Voeux Road, Central.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"PROTESILAUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after July 14th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 19th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 5th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, Hongkong, July 14th, 1919.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEON.

14, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENNAVY"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by July 17th, 1919, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on July 17th, 1919, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, July 16th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR," VOY. 13-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND

MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 16th, at 3 p.m., July 17th, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 19th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, July 12th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST SEQUANA," VOY. 1-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND

MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on July 16th, at 2 p.m., and July 17th, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 19th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, July 13th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "DILWARA,"

Arrived Hongkong on July 12th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND

STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Marx by Marx and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong, July 12th, 1919.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

July 14th.
Egypt, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. Le Mare, from Marseilles, which port she left on June 15th, with troops.—Admiralty.
 July 15th.
Amure, Japanese str., 9,690 tons, Capt. Saito, from Singapore, which port she left on July 10th, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Muske, Japanese str., 1,747 tons, Capt. Sasakura, from Aduke, which port she left on July 5th, with a cargo of coal.—O.S.K.
Cheong Shing, British str., 1,236 tons, Capt. Myrick, from Weihaiwei, which port she left on July 10th, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Aqua Yang Fat, Chinese str., 445 tons, Capt. Noronha, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—Globe & Co.
Awa Kai, Chinese str., 492 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Tientsin, which port she left on July 12th, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing.
Nagata Maru No. 28, Japanese str., 664 tons, Capt. Takanashi, from Canton, with ballast.—A. P. & Co.
Nichiren Maru, Japanese str., 1,152 tons, Capt. Shiraki, from Keelung, which port she left on July 12th, with a cargo of coal.—M.B.K.
Shuncheong, Chinese str., 255 tons, Capt. Cordova, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wo Hing.
Suiping, British str., 1,945 tons, Capt. Gibbs, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Wing Hui Li, Chinese str., 352 tons, Capt. Snowden, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, with a general cargo.—Snowman & Co.

CLEARANCES.

July 15th.
Alcorn, for Pakhoi.
Yan Ping, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Kam Yung Fat, for Canton.
Kwai Choo, for Tientsin.
Nagata Maru No. 28, for Foochow.
Motion, for Swatow.
Nichiren Maru, for Whampoa.
Quinebang, for Foochow.
Sing Cheong, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Sinkang, for Shanghai.
Sun Tung, for Canton.
Tsundara, for Cebu.
Togo Maru No. 1, for Nagoya.
Tung Shing, for Shanghai.
Tung Wah, for Shanghai.
Wing Hing, for Kwong Chow Wan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *Empress of Russia* reached Nagasaki on July 14th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Togama Maru* (New York line) left Kobe for this port and Nagasaki on July 13th, and is expected here on July 20th.
 The T.K.K. s.s. *Nippon Maru* arrived at Yokohama on July 14th and sails on July 16th for Honolulu and San Francisco.
 The R.M.S. *Monteagle* left Victoria for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on July 9th, and is due here on or about August 4th.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 15th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly at all reporting stations; it is probably lowest over Tongking.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 47.82 inches, against an average of 44.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District Forecast.
 Hongkong to Gap Road (S. and S.W. winds, moderate; fair).
 Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1).
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock (The same as No. 1).
 South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1).

WAI KEE.

FLAG AND SAILMAKER.
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 HONGKONG.
 TELEPHONE No. 1833.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBODAS	JAVA	18th July	25th July	JAVA
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	18th July	18th July	JAVA
TJIKINI	JAVA	18th July	23rd July	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	JAVA	23rd July	3rd Aug.	JAPAN

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 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
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JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct

S.S. "BINTANG"

will be despatched as above on or about

AUGUST 2nd, 1919.

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AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE"

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

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SAILINGS FOR
 Marseilles and London
 VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"DILWARA"	27th July.	with transhipment at Bombay	at Bombay
"NAGOYA"	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	27th July	14th Aug.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"JAPAN"	22nd July	13th Aug.

FOR SHANGHAI MOJI-KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
"NAGOYA"	28th July.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
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 22, Des Vaux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM
 HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	30th July	9th Aug., 11 A.M.
"EASTERN"	Melbourne, via Queensland Ports	30th July	26th Aug., 11 A.M.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried on each vessel.
 For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—
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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO	DATE OF DEPARTURE
HAI PHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thurs., 17th July, 8 a.m.
BANDARAN	"HINSANG"	Thurs., 17th July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Thurs., 17th July, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WEI HAI WEI & CANTON	"CHEONGSHING"	Sat., 18th July, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Sat., 18th July, 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE	"CHUNANG"	Sat., 18th July, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"CHAKSANG"	Tues., 22nd July, 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 25th July, 2 p.m.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Sun., 27th July, 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.
 Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.
 SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
 HAI PHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated orders.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
 Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cebu.
 UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to
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 Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
 Chief Office: LUDGATE CHURCH, LONDON, E.C.

CP & OS

SAILINGS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
* Monteagle	July 29th	Aug. 23rd
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7th	Aug. 25th
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20th	Sept. 10th
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4th	Sept. 22nd
* Monteagle	Oct. 7th	Nov. 1st
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 20th
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16th	Nov. 6th
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30th	Nov. 17th
* Monteagle	Dec. 16th	Jan. 9th
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27th	Dec. 15th
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11th	Jan. 1st
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25th	Jan. 12th

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM:
 "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" Gold \$491 Subject to change
 "EMPERESS OF ASIA" Gold \$491 without notice
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Gold \$458
 "MONTEAGLE" Gold \$458

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 1919 Route.

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TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers:

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"
 will be despatched on or about JULY 18th.
 for SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.
 "ELDRIDGE" ... August 15th.
 "WEST ISLAY" ... Late August.
 "HEPPBURN" ... Middle September.

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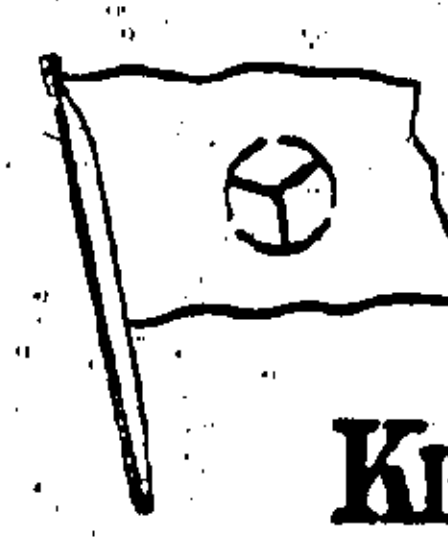
"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Ports.

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TAMON MARU No. 1...	
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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
or to Riss & Co., Canton.
(General Agents.)

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 17th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHIYANG"	On 17th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 20th July, Dlight.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 22nd July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 27th July, Dlight.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 18th July, at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 22nd July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"BOHADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Steamers from Hongkong to San Francisco via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, for the usual ports of call.
The S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" will sail from this port on or about July 17th, and the S.S. "WEST CONOB" on or about August 10th, for the usual ports of call.
S.S. "BOHADOR" ... July 16th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ... Aug. 12th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ... Sept. 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attention to passengers cannot be over-emphasized.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
COMPANY'S OFFICE at Alexander Bell's Office, 46

Telephone 41

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	7th Oct.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	27th July.	14th Aug.

Will take a limited number of passengers for Marseilles and London with transshipment at Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

JAPAN	22nd July	13th Aug.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS	Leave Hongkong about
NAGOYA	28th July

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Malra in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gossard & Duggan, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 17th July, at Noon.

SADO MARU (calling Marseilles) ... Friday, 25th July, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 28th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOROMI MARU ... Friday, 25th July.

TENSHIN MARU ... Thursday, 21st July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.

KAIYUKU MARU ... Thursday, 17th July.

KAMO MARU ... Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports, via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 29th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.

* Calling at Keelung

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLEJO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

VIA TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers

ANYO MARU ... 15,500 ... Sept. 10th.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 ... Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

TELEPHONE 1274 AND 1275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 22nd July.
YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LEGAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIKONG SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID ... "NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURET, Acting Agent, Queen's Building, TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... End of July.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

"INDUS MARU" ... Friday, 25th July.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Friday, 1st August.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KORSO MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARADIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 18th July.

"MANILA MARU" ... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama

"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 21st July.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th July, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 20th July, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (11,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,800 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... Aug. 1-10, 1919.

"CHINA" ... Sept. 11th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Tel. 1043

